

THE RICH NITRATE KING.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND HOW HE MADE HIS MANY MILLIONS.

English Monte Cristo—How the Dead Man Created a Unique Position for Himself by the Magic Use of His Millions—His Wonderful Palace.

Colonel John Thomas North divided the honours with Gladstone, Wales, Cardinal Vaughan, Salisbury, and Rothschild of being one of the foremost men in England, says the New York World. The fiction of the Count of Monte Cristo reads as much like fact as the life story of this wonderful production of modern money-making possibilities. Colonel North was born in a village of Yorkshire, near Leeds, January 30, 1842. His father was a Church warden, but for his limited income he depended on the sale of coal. There was nothing especially remarkable about the boyhood of North. He was a healthy, rather stolid Yorkshire lad, and at the age of 15 he had a meagre Common school education. At that age he was apprenticed to the firm of Shaw, North and Watson, of Leeds, the North of the firm being a cousin of his father. He remained with this firm for eight years, and then obtained a responsible position with the big Fowler Locomotive and Steam Plough Works, of Leeds. He was then earning an income sufficient to support a wife comfortably, and he married Miss Jane Woodhead, daughter of the town councillor and Conservative chairman of Leeds.

A few months after his marriage his father died. Young North refused to take his share of his father's estate, leaving it all to his widowed mother. Soon afterwards he sailed with his young wife for the west coast of South America. He first found work as an engineer in Carizal, Chili, for a railway company. During eighteen months he devoted himself to unflinching industry to his profession.

THE VAST NITRE BEDS of Peru were now beginning to be talked about as a good field for speculation. They attracted the attention of the young engineer, and he left the employ of the railroad and hurried to Peru. He acquired a practical knowledge of the art of producing the nitrate from the raw material. Lying imbedded in the sand of the coast of Peru was a coarse material called caliche, which was much used by the natives for fertilizing. From this material, by boiling and evaporation, the nitrate of soda of commerce is produced. For such worn-out soils as those of England and other old European countries the effect of this comparatively new fertilizer was marvellous. So he began in a small way to purchase nitrate, and continued it for twenty years. Finally, he was able to erect factories of his own, and built lines of railway to each. Then he came to Peru with all one marvellous railroad across the slopes of the Andes, from Pisagua to Iquique, two ports from which the wonderful nitrate was shipped to the fields of agriculture in Europe. Then he needed ships, and he built them. Long before he came into any money, he was in England, he was known in all South America as the "Nitrate King."

Just before the war broke out between Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, Colonel North, having made a vast fortune, returned to England. He had, however, set on foot four big commercial enterprises in Pisagua, Iquique, Tarapaca, and other points on the west coast. While he was in England the Montero Brothers had financed, became involved, and an effort was made by their agents to raise in London £750,000 to pay off the debt. Colonel North, who until the agent came to him, and then said in his quick way:—

"I will make you an offer, but it to be accepted or rejected, before you leave this room. I will give you £250,000 for your interest in the road." The agent asked him to wait. Colonel North turned the key in the door.

"Yes, or no," he said, "before you leave the room." "Yes," said the agent.

The solicitor was sent for, the deed was drawn, and Colonel North became the controller of the railway system. Everything he touched

TURNED TO GOLD. He made money for himself and for all who were associated with him. By a daring purchase of guano in Chili he made \$300,000. As a result of the way Tarapaca became Chilean territory, Colonel North went out again, remained there five years, and then returned to England with an interest in nineteen different companies, which he had formed. Gradually he got more and more control of them, until at the time of his death his only partner was Mr. Jewell, the English Consul at Iquique. During the last Chilean revolution Colonel North's vast interests were put in great jeopardy, for he openly espoused the cause of the insurgents, and spent millions in their behalf. When Balmaceda was overthrown Colonel North got more concessions from the Government he helped to establish, and he made millions upon millions. His wealth at the time of his death has been variously estimated at between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. When Colonel North had become one of the richest men in England he set about making for himself a social position. He went down into Kent, and with a few millions purchased the magnificent estate of Eltham. He bought with it all the historical associations necessary. Here John of France wooed the daughter of his captor, here Richard II. welcomed Leo of Armenia, and here Henry IV. married Joan of Navarre. The greatest landscape artists of Europe laid out his gardens. The bluest blood of the most famous stables of England was bought for his stables, and his hounds were picked from the noblest kennels of Great Britain.

Then Colonel North gave a ball. He had already secured the friendship of the Prince of Wales, and he gave the nobility of England such a ball as they had

NEVER SEEN BEFORE. So many of his millions he chose to spend for social recognition of the sort

that the Prince's patronage could give him, and with the same wisdom and discretion with which they had been acquired. Colonel North became a prominent figure on the turf, and he had won of the most aristocratic trophies were won by the rich Commoner. In 1893 Colonel North sent over a stable of race horses to this country in charge of Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree. The horses were poorly managed, and were not of the first-class. They won a few races, but the success of the stable was not what it would have been had the horses been properly placed. Nine thoroughbreds were sent all together, including Eltham Queen, High Commissioner, Idleleigh, Rough and Ready, Arturo, and Sir Frederick Roberts. A jockey named Swash came with the stable, and introduced to America the celebrated "rolling" roll to the profound amazement of the "talent." Swash was a monumental failure. Colonel North afterwards promised to send over a string of horses, but the season failed to do so. In 1895 Colonel North achieved distinction by the ownership of Fullerton, the champion of Great Britain. He went in for hunting, too, and became master of the Mid-Kent hounds, one of the finest packs in England. He was also for military glory, and made Colonel North-Tower-Hamlets Royal Engineers, a crack regiment. At the last general election Col. North stood for Parliament in West Leazes against Herbert J. Gladstone, son of the great statesman. He was beaten by 96 votes. Several years ago his only daughter, whose £500,000 dowry had attracted offers from many of the noblest houses in England, created a sensation by marrying George Lockett, a young business man of Liverpool. Colonel North's son, Harry, was graduated from Cambridge, and holds a commission in the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Mrs. North is a metronome woman of plain taste, unsplashed by riches.

CIGARETTE POISONING.

Dangers of the Excessive Use of Tobacco in Any Form.

George Burroughs, of Lambertville, N. J., died a few days ago of nicotine poisoning. A simple matter-of-fact announcement this. The average reader will hardly stop long enough to read it, and yet to one who understands the hidden meaning of the simple statement "nicotine poisoning," it means a great deal.

It means that through the carelessness of parents a child of tender years was allowed to systematically poison himself with one of the most deadly of all poisons—a poison classed with prussic acid because of the minute doses required to kill men and animals.

NICOTINE IN ALL TOBACCO. This deadly poison is contained in all kinds of tobacco. The poorer the grade of tobacco the higher the percentage of nicotine. The finer grades of Havana contain about 2 per cent. of the poison, while the poor grades contain about double that quantity.

There is little difference in the effect of tobacco, whether it is smoked, chewed or snuffed. As a matter of fact the man who chews a cigar absorbs far more nicotine than one who chews ordinary chewing tobacco. The latter is said to be much less poisonous on account of the admixture of harmless vegetable matter.

PARTICULARLY BAD FOR YOUTHS. There is a case recorded where death followed the chewing of half a cigar. Adolescents are particularly susceptible to nicotine, as is evidenced from the frequent accounts of poisoning as a result of cigar smoking. The cigarette appears so mild and innocent that children take to it kindly. The beginner does not as a rule suffer the tortures which usually follow a first cigar.

The danger of poisoning by cigarettes is so much from the smoke of the burning cigarette, and it is principally in the moist and soggy end of the cigarette which is held between the lips.

DANGER OF CIGARETTES. This end becomes saturated with saliva, and the tobacco parts which are the poisonous element, which is promptly absorbed by the tongue and the membranes of the mouth and throat.

When a boy is allowed to smoke from one to three or more packages of cigarettes daily the injurious effect of the poison soon becomes apparent. He appears depressed, complains of nausea and loss of appetite, is nervous and irritable, and his heart acts in an irregular manner. It may even be enlarged or dilated as a result of the constant irritation produced by the poison in his system.

In the typical cigarette fiend one may find all of the following conditions: Catarrh of the throat, nose and larynx, usually of a chronic nature; catarrh of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and various disturbances of the digestive system.

THE VISION DIMMED. The latter are frequently of a very serious character. It is said that acuity of vision is sometimes reduced to one-third of the normal.

One of the wisest of the aged agreed that children should not be allowed to use tea, coffee, beer and wines. Tobacco, and particularly cigarettes, should be added to this list, not only added to, but placed at the head, for the weed is capable of inflicting more injury of a serious character than all of the other articles put together.

GO TO COLLEGE. If you are poor, go to college.

If you want to succeed, go to college.

If you want to be useful, go to college.

If you are a bright scholar, go to college.

If you want to know more than you do, go to college.

If you want to make the most of yourself, go to college.

If you want to make money and enjoy it, go to college.

If you have to make your own way in life, go to college.

If you want to enter any of the professions, go to college.

If you want to live in the twentieth century, go to college.

NOT UNLESS HE MARRIES HER.

The girl who sits in the parlor and sings while her father is at the family washing, will prove a great disappointment to a poor man.

There is no malice like the malice of the renegade—Macaulay.

About the House.

SWEETHEART AND WIFE. If sweethearts were sweethearts always, Who would be maid or wife, No drop would be half so pleasant In the mingled draft of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes, When the wife has frowns and sighs, And the wife's have a wrathful glitter.

For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes, If lovers were lovers always, The name to sweetheart and wife, Who would change for a future of Eden.

The joys of this checkered life! But husbands grow grave and silent, And care on the anxious brow, Off replace the sunshine that perished With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is the sweet sweetheart, Who with an avowed still, Whose voice, as old, can charm him: Whose kiss, as old, can thrill.

Who has plucked the rose to find ever Its beauty and fragrance increase, As the flush of passion is mellowed, In love's unmeasured peace!

Who sees in the step a lightness; Who finds in the form a grace; Who finds an unaltered glow In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged, Ah, happy is the wife who has such a life, Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart, And toasts in the sweetheart the wife.

THE POTATO. We do become so tired of seeing the same dish before us every day. Now a plain boiled potato is a good old standby, but variety, it is said, is the spice of life, so here is a little of the "spice."

Scalloped Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled potatoes very thin and small, and place a quart of them in layers in a baking dish, season each layer with salt, pepper, and little bits of butter. Cover with a grill of cream or very rich milk, grate bread crumbs over the potatoes, season again with salt and pepper, and small bits of butter, and bake until thoroughly heated and brown.

Saratoga Potatoes.—Pare two large potatoes, and cut in very thin slices into a pan of cold water; let them stand ten minutes; take out a few pieces at a time, dry them on a soft cloth, and throw them into boiling water, when a light brown, take up with a skimmer, and lay on brown paper to drain; dredge with salt, and serve hot.

Potatoes and Cheese.—Cut five or six boiled potatoes into thin slices and put them in a baking dish. Take two tablespoons of butter and melt in a granite sauce pan; add to it one tablespoon of flour, and stir until thoroughly blended. Then add one-half pint of soup stock and the same amount of milk. Stir until well mixed then remove from the fire, and add two-thirds of a cupful of grated cheese, three eggs, well beaten, and a speck of cayenne pepper. Pour the whole over the sliced potatoes; sprinkle bread crumbs over the top, and put in the oven to brown. Serve in the dish in which they were baked.

Potatoes Viennoise.—Boil eight peeled potatoes with one tablespoon of salt, in one quart of water; when done drain and press through a potato press; mix with one even teaspoonful of salt, one-half even teaspoonful of pepper, two ounces of butter, the yolks of three eggs, a dash of onion salt, and a dash of grated Parmesan cheese. Mix well, and form the mixture into round balls the size of an egg. Sprinkle some flour over the balls, and roll them in long shapes, thick in the centre and pointed at the ends; brush them over with beaten egg; make two slanting incisions on top of each, lay them in a buttered pan, brush over again with egg, and bake to a fine golden color in a hot oven.

SOME GOOD DESSERTS. An entire dinner may be spoiled by the dessert. For the benefit of the cook who has to cater to a family of epicures the receipts for the following desserts are given.

To serve a melon of ice-cream first line a melon mold with pistachio ice-cream. Then fill the centre with pink ice-cream mixed with a few small chocolate to represent seeds, or the mold may be filled with French ice-cream, which is yellow and pink, and the pistachio almonds. When the melon is unmolded sprinkle with chopped brown almonds. This will have somewhat the effect of a rind.

Pineapple mousse make a dainty dessert. To prepare it the following ingredients are required: One pineapple, powdered sugar enough to make it very sweet, three level teaspoonsful of vanilla, three tablespoonsful of jam, rum and three times the bulk of the fruit in whipped cream. Peel the pineapple and cut a few slices of it into a bowl. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and a very little rum. Cover and set away until wanted. Grate the rest of the pineapple into an earthenware bowl. Add to it the vanilla, rum, and sugar. Set the bowl over ice and stir until very thick. Meanwhile have ready beaten over a pan of ice the cream, which should then equal three times the bulk of the fruit. Fill an ice-cream mould with the mixture. Fit the cover on closely, cover the joint with a strip of muslin dipped in melted butter to keep out the salt. Pack in salt and ice, the layers of ice being three inches and set one inch deep. Cover with a carpet and set away in a cold place for three hours at least. When ready to serve turn out the cream, and place around it a few slices of pineapple and its syrup and serve.

Plum pudding glass is not very good for epicures troubled with indigestion, but it makes an exceptionally good dessert. First make a chocolate ice-cream using the French ice-cream mixture. Have a scant three-quarters of a pound of mixed fruit, composed of seeded raisins and currants boiled until plump, thin slices of citron and a few candied cherries. Pour over them a little sherry and let them stand long enough to be a little softened. When the cream is frozen drain the fruit and mix it with the cream, turning the dasher for a few minutes to get it well mixed, and again hardened. Place it in a melon mould and pack in ice and salt. Serve with a sauce of the fruit and the same dish. Make the sauce of whipped

cream, flavored with a little kirsch or brandy.

FASHION FANCIES. Some of the new bicycle costumes show white cloth facings and collars. Graduated rows of braid look extremely well on the skirt of a street gown.

The very latest designs in new umbrellas handles are of mother-of-pearl. A combination of black velvet ribbon and white lace promises to be the rage.

Lace and chiffon are used together on stylish waists, the chiffon being put under the lace in most cases.

Extremely small waists are no longer the fashion, as the average corset now measures from twenty to twenty-one inches.

Spring gowns bid fair to be gorgeous affairs, as lace, embroidery, jet, spangles, and elaborate neck ruffings all enter into their make-up.

Two skirts for one bodice is an innovation, but one likely to gain ground, and the additional cost entailed can be trusted to keep them from being as universally popular as the extra waist.

Parasols of embroidered grass linen promise to be popular in conjunction with waists and costumes of this material.

China silks, with all-over Persian patterns, are not very expensive, yet they make very useful and dainty gowns when lined with nuns' veiling.

The latest skirts are flat in front and over the hips, and the big and the gored slanted on one side only.

Blouse bodices are made with apron bib fronts, and are especially effective in waists of Persian velvet, the bib being of lace embroidered with jet and spangles.

For a fashionable coat the skirts, sleeves, and coat itself should all correspond as to material, while the waist may be wide or narrow, and of a second material.

Fichus are in every shape and size possible, and are made of white silk muslin with plain ruffles of the same with selvedge edge, or of cream-white Brussels net with insertions and edging of Valenciennes lace.

Lace jackets are made to wear over suit foundations, and some of the big stores of New York are importing jackets of lace woven by hand in three or four pieces, to be set together.

A simple coat has the good taste and is especially becoming to slight figures. The wide collar is cape shape in the back, and the soft full vent is of fine tucked lawn trimmed with rows of narrow Valenciennes edging.

GOOD WALKERS.

The Shoemaker Can Tell Them as Soon as He Sees the Shoes.

A shoemaker says: "As soon as a man comes into my shop and takes off his shoes I can tell whether or not he is a good walker, and it is astonishing to find how few men know the proper way to step out. If the shoe is worn down at the heel—not on the side, but straight back—and the leather of the sole shows signs of weakness at the ball of the foot, a little greater on the inside just below the base of the great toe, I know that the wearer is a good walker."

"If, however, the heel is turned on one side, or is worn unevenly throughout, and the sole is worn near the toe, I know that I have to deal with a poor pedestrian. The reason of the difference in position of the worn spots lies in the fact that the poor walker walks with his knees, and the good one on his hips."

"Watch the passer-by in the street and you will at once see the difference. The good walker is a man who walks very considerably in walking, stepping straight out with both hips on the same line, and the toe will be the first to strike the ground. The poor walker will bend his knees very little—just enough to clear the ground—and will swing the leg from the hip, very much as the arm is swung from the shoulder, and not from the elbow."

"By so doing he calls upon the muscles which are strongest to bear the strain, and increases the length of his stride to four or six inches. The heel touches the ground first, and not the toe. A slight spring is given from the ball of the foot on making each step. The man who walks in this fashion covers the ground 30 per cent. faster with the same exertion than those who walk from the knee."

SUPERSTITION.

In a beautiful tulle dress recently made for a bride by a noted Paris dressmaker a queer discovery was made by chance. It was necessary to make a slight alteration in one of the "lovely creations."

When the sewing woman discovered a long silken hair carefully stitched into the gown. There could be no mistake; the single hair had been purposely sewed in the garment. The sewing woman smiled and clapped her hands. "She had been a Parisian dressmaker's establishment—and then she explained the riddle."

"It is a superstition," she said, "When the sewing girls in the different apartments of the atelier are called to draw an order for a big tulle dress, they beseege the head dressmakers, and ask them to stitch into the wedding gown especially a single hair from their heads. This hair is so fine that it is easily concealed and cannot in any way mar the beautiful wedding gown. The head dressmakers very often humor the girls."

The girls when they go home at night tell the girl from that atelier that their hair has been stitched into the wedding gown of Miss So-and-So, and the lucky one is immediately engaged. She may be married very soon, her associates say.

SWEETEST THINGS OF EARTH. What are the sweetest things of earth? Lips that can praise a rival's worth; A fragrant rose, a flower of thorn; Riches of gold untouched by scorn;

A happy little child asleep; Eyes that can smile though they may weep;

A brother's cheer; a father's praise; The minstrelsy of summer days;

A heart where anger never burns; A gift that looks for no returns;

Wrong's overthrow, pain's quick release; Dark footsteps guided into peace;

The light of love in lover's eyes; Age that is young as well as wise;

A mother's kiss; a baby's mirth— These are the sweetest things on earth.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAKING PRIME CLOVER HAY.

The aim should be to cut the clover not later than the stage of full bloom. If allowed to stand longer the stems become woody and the heads and leaves break off to a considerable extent. This lessens the feeding value of the hay, and to a considerable extent lessens its palatability. Second, it should be cured with the least possible loss of color and aroma, writes Thos. Shaw in the Prairie Farmer. To effect this it must not be unduly exposed to the sunlight, and so far as is practicable it should be cured in the shade of the wind.

If allowed to lie in the sun until the natural color is lost before it is raked, there is a great loss in palatability, and the nutritive value is also lessened through the loss of leaves and heads in the process of raking and also in other ways. When clover hay has been well cured, the color of the blossom is the same as when the plants were cut. If clover hay of that character can be obtained, it is of rare value, since it may be looked upon as being in itself almost a perfect food. But when many of the heads and leaves are broken off, and when the hay is brown rather than green, it is but an indifferent food for live stock. And third, the aim should be to shield the hay when being cured from the adverse influence of dew and rain. These wash out the substances which give the hay its aroma and they also remove other valuable properties.

It is evident, therefore, that the man who makes good clover hay must be up and doing "while the sun shines," and to this we may add, while the wind blows. The great sin of the western farmer in curing hay consists in allowing it to get overripe before it is cut, and overdry while being cured. In carrying on feeding experiments at our station, I find more difficulty from this source than from any other. Nature in kindness gives men good hay, and they spoil it in the making. And the drier the weather and the brighter the sunshine, the greater is the loss from this source. Farmers, it is a grievous loss! It is a loss that we cannot afford. As already stated, clover hay should not, as a rule, be allowed to go beyond the blossoming stage before it is cut, and yet, in time of prolonged wet weather it may be necessary to let it stand longer, for clover hay cannot be made at such a time without great loss, and if there must be the loss the first mentioned will be the least. Unless the weather is decidedly settled, a great quantity should not be cut down at one time; and whether it should be cut in the forenoon or afternoon will depend upon conditions such as relate to the success of the clover and the nature of the weather. If cut in the afternoon the dew of the following night will seldom do any serious harm, owing to the fact that the dew is not so thick as in the morning. The whole should be run over the hay as soon as it has dried somewhat, and when the crop is very heavy, it may be necessary to run the tedder over the hay a second time to hasten the drying. It should be raked as soon as the raking can be done without difficulty. Everyone who has been long experienced in curing hay knows that when it is too green to rake, more or less difficulty will be experienced in drawing it into windrows. When such difficulty is experienced, the hay is too green to rake. If the weather is settled the hay may lie in the windrow for a time and the curing process will be completed in the windrow. But if there is any real danger of rain, the hay should be put up into cocks. This part of the work should be done by the hands of the farm, and not by the hired men. The hay should be raked at the best, and when carefully thrown into what may be termed heaps or cocks, it should be covered with a sheet of straw or a similar material to shed rain. The cocks should be kept highest in the center when making them, should be oval rather than cone shaped, and should be covered on the outside by striking them down with the fork inverted, and the hay thus drawn down should be spread on the top of the cocks. This can be quickly done by willing hands, and it may also spend lots of time over it when they are so inclined. There is a great difference between the curing of hay and the curing of straw. Hay is cured by drawing it down with the fork, and the straw is cured by striking it down with the fork inverted, and the hay thus drawn down should be spread on the top of the cocks. This can be quickly done by willing hands, and it may also spend lots of time over it when they are so inclined. There is a great difference between the curing of hay and the curing of straw. Hay is cured by drawing it down with the fork, and the straw is cured by striking it down with the fork inverted, and the hay thus drawn down should be spread on the top of the cocks. This can be quickly done by willing hands, and it may also spend lots of time over it when they are so inclined.

When drawing clover hay, in some instances it may be taken up by the use of a wire fork or with the hay loader. But usually the best quality of the same is made in the cock. Sometimes the lower part of the cock is damp, while the other portion is cured. This may be left out a little longer after the top portion has been removed. Another way when they are so great a difference between the curing of hay and the curing of straw. Hay is cured by drawing it down with the fork, and the straw is cured by striking it down with the fork inverted, and the hay thus drawn down should be spread on the top of the cocks. This can be quickly done by willing hands, and it may also spend lots of time over it when they are so inclined.

Place the chickens, back down, between the knees, and hold it gently; open its bill and draw the tongue out; seize the lower mandible and tongue with the fingers, and draw it out rapidly. The wig became larger and larger, till under Louis XIV. it reached an absurd size. The fashion spread in France, and being at its height in Queen Anne's reign.

Wigs have been used to conceal the want of natural hair or covered as mere ornaments. In the former way they have been used from the earliest historical times. The oldest existing specimen of this kind of wig is believed to be one found in the tomb of an Egyptian mummy at Thebes and now in the British Museum. This is considered by the best authorities, as 6000 years old. The ancient Assyrians, Persians, the Medes, the Lydians, and others are known to have made use of wigs. Toward the end of the Roman Republic the ladies were very fond of wigs, and the fashion spread still more under the Early Empire, when wigs were made of hair of various colors in great request. Horace, Ovid, and Juvenal ridiculed the large wigs of the Roman ladies. Statues even were made with movable marble wigs. Two of these are still preserved in Rome. All the wigs so far mentioned seem to have been intended to pass as the real hair of the wearer. The first wig of false hair as more ornaments began in France in the seventeenth century, when Louis XIII. to conceal his premature baldness, took to a wig. His courtiers followed suit, and the fashion spread rapidly. The wig became larger and larger, till under Louis XIV. it reached an absurd size. The fashion spread in France, and being at its height in Queen Anne's reign.

DREAMING.

If Persistent, It Is Regarded by Scientists as an Indication of Insanity.

The fullest examination into the nature and origin of dreams has been made by M. Moreau, the French scientist. He divides dreams into the dreams of health and the dreams that are the result of the diseased state of the mind or body. In regard to the latter it need only be remarked that persistent dreaming is one of the most invariable symptoms of insanity, and it is a psychological fact if genius is near allied to madness, men of genius must be expected to dream. With regard to the dreams of health, they are the result of an imperfect state of consciousness or an imperfect state of sleep, according to the view at it. It is obvious that the mind of the clever man, that is constantly occupied with many schemes and thoughts, is not in a state of perfect repose, and his body is asleep though that of the duller whose mind is often asleep when his body is awake. Thus the sleep of the former is a deep sleep, and the sleep of the latter is a light sleep, and in most cases a man of lively imagination and quick brain is undoubtedly more liable to dream than the dullard.

THE WEDDING RING.

Where did the custom of wearing a wedding ring originate? According to the Latin writer, Aulus Gellius, it came from Egypt, and was subsequently adopted by the Greeks and Romans. In choosing the fourth finger of the left hand the ancient Egyptians were influenced by a belief to the effect that a very acute nerve put this finger in direct communication with the heart. It is also very probable, says a historian, that the old Egyptians attributed the fourth finger to Apollo—the sun—to whom gold was consecrated, hence the ring or symbol to the deity. Some people have wondered why the index has not been chosen. The Hebrews had done so, and the custom has been handed down to us in the persons of the Roman Catholic Bishops, who wear a ring on the index finger. In Germany the ring is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand during the engagement, but is placed on the right hand after marriage. In the Greek Church the priest slips the wedding ring on the fourth finger of the bride's right hand. In Spain, instead of the diamond ring, the bride wears a wedding ring inlaid with precious stones, and resembles an ordinary ring. It is worn with less regularity than the diamond ring, and is placed on the fourth finger of the right hand.

ORIGIN OF WIGS.

Recent Discoveries Showing That Man Have Been Used to Wear Wigs for 6,000 Years Ago.

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A GAPE CURE.

The following "advice" is given by the American Agriculturist. If the writer of it has ever gone through a flock of 100 or so gapey chickens, we should like to know the time it took and the per cent. of little fellows that survived such treatment. But for the remedy for gape.

Place the chickens, back down, between the knees, and hold it gently; open its bill and draw the tongue out; seize the lower mandible and tongue with the fingers, and draw it out rapidly. The wig became larger and larger, till under Louis XIV. it reached an absurd size. The fashion spread in France, and being at its height in Queen Anne's reign.

HEALTH.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

St. Vitus's dance is characterized by irregular and uncontrollable muscular movements, and is so called because centuries ago it was believed to be cured by a pilgrimage to some shrine of St. Vitus.

It is essentially a disease of children and occurs most frequently between the fifth and fifteenth years, but may be seen both earlier and later. It seems to have somewhat close relationship with the school life. It is not generally known that a little foresight and care on the part of parents and teachers will frequently prevent its development.

The causes which operate in the bringing on of St. Vitus's dance are fright, excessive tea-drinking, eye-strain, a weakened state of the system, a nervous constitution and rheumatism. Any one of these causes, especially when combined with mental pressure at school, may have the effect.

The close relation existing between St. Vitus's dance and school work is well shown by the fact that the disease prevails most during the months of April, May and June, when the mental strain is greatest and children are undergoing their examinations to determine promotion.

Many public school teachers send the child away as soon as St. Vitus's dance is detected, and it is to be regretted that this practice is not universal. Too often the child is allowed to remain until the disease becomes so marked as to require removal.

Frequently the onset of the disease is so gradual that the early, slight symptoms are not appreciated, but are attributed to nervousness or to a habit of fidgeting. The child is sometimes scolded for poor handwriting, caused by a disease beyond his control.

Sometimes delay in dismissing the child from school is due to the fact that the teacher, as well as the parent, is both unaware of the child who has been pushed forward, and stands high in the class, lose his chance of promotion by leaving school for what seems to them as an important attempt.

In the treatment of this disease, the main reliance must be upon hygiene and rest. This means a carefully regulated diet with plenty of fresh air and an abundance of nutritious food, together with kindness and mental quiet.

GARTERS MEDICALLY VIEWED.

The garter has become a thing of beauty, but it remains a hygienic abomination, according to the doctors. This refers to the round garter—the compressor of muscles, the hindrance to the circulation and the number of nerves. And it is this instrument of torture upon which the manufacturers have lavished their attention, until it has become so pretty an affair, with its filigree buckles and its ribbon bows that only the most Spartan of women can resist it.

The round garter, fastened above the knee, is not considered by physicians quite so deadly as the tightly drawn corset. There are no ribs in the leg to be compressed and the vital organs of the body are not located in the neighborhood of the knee. But next to the injurious compression of the waist, bust and abdomen by stays, the hygienists place the compression of the leg by elastic garters. The rubber bands which encircle the flesh just above the knee are dangerous because of their effect upon the muscles and upon the circulation. The veins are pushed down the blood flow is retarded in its flow. The result is not merely local injury, but harm to the whole system, which is affected by the sluggishness of the circulation.

But the danger does not merely lie in an impaired circulation, but in also in inflammation. In walking the muscles just above and just below the knee are brought more into play than any others. The compression of the muscles at this point is therefore something to be avoided, for it means additional effort at every step and consequent weariness. Often this fatigue produces muscular rheumatism, and doctor's bills are the direct result of the frivolous bit of silk elastic, ribbon and silver which dealers call a garter.

But say the wearers of garters very truly, "we must have something to keep our stockings not only up over our shoe tops but smooth." The stocking suspender is according to the doctors, the thing which meets their needs. It extends from the corset or the corset waist down the length of the leg, to the knee in one undivided band. Three or four inches above the knee it divides into two parts which extend in V-shape to the top of the shoe, and are clasped with a tin or silver clasp as the case may be. Unless the elastic is so short that it causes a jerk at every step, this suspender is absolutely hygienic. It may even be made almost as frivolously pretty as the round one, for its clasps may be of silver and itself of ribbon edged with elastic.

In winter it is comparatively easy to hold the stockings in place by the suspender garter, for they cling to the silk or woolen undergarment which all hygienically inclined women wear. In summer, when they are of slippery silk or lace thread and when there is no rough underwear surface to help in holding them in place, they are apt to slip slightly and lie in wrinkles above the shoe top. The truly hygienic woman wears this as bravely as she can, preferring wrinkles to compression. The half-way hygienic woman combines the suspender with the round garter. She relies upon the suspender garter to hold the stocking up, but she also wears a pair of somewhat loose round garters below the knee to keep the stockings from wrinkling. If the exigencies of tidiness absolutely demand the round garter it is much better that it should be worn below the knee than above. For the leg just below the knee has an extensive area of bone which ordinary elastic is powerless to compress.

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Nothing probably does so much to age the skin as too frequently repeated ablutions with hot water, and this may explain why the dainty Frenchwoman prefers to smear off the grime with the corner of a handkerchief, sponged in glycerine, and keeping her face clean, honest soap and water is, in the long run, detrimental to the preservation of a youthful skin.

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When stepping, throw the leg out from the hip. The knee should not be held rigid, but should never be kicked out. Step on the ball of the foot, thus acquiring an easy spring which will shorten the greatest distance. Take good, dignified steps, and do not swing the arms as if you intend fighting anyone who may come in your way. By following these suggestions and by exercising a little perseverance one may make walking a delight.

HYGIENE OF THE FACE.

Apart from indigestion and constipation—two potent factors in the ruin of a naturally healthy complexion—there are a variety of forms of mismanagement which conduce to blotchiness and pimply deformities. Among them must be ranked the practice of washing the face in hot water, a widespread form of self-indulgence in cold weather. The hot water, especially when reinforced by a course of unduly alkaline soap, removes an unduly large proportion of the natural fat of the skin, leaving it with a roughened surface which is very liable to excoriation or "chaps," and requires more frequent washing to keep it clean owing to its catching the dust.

Nothing probably does so much to age the skin as too frequently repeated ablutions with hot water, and this may explain why the dainty Frenchwoman prefers to smear off the grime with the corner of a handkerchief, sponged in glycerine, and keeping her face clean, honest soap

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block,

Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

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Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

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JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

SETTLERS FOR MANITOBA.

In our article headed "An Honest Policy," in the issue of THE TIMES of the 7th inst., we had occasion to refer to the Winnipeg Free Press. This journal, published in the city of Winnipeg and surrounded by a population of some thirty-five thousand, like most city people when they visit the country, attempts to impress its importance on the rural. It thus addresses itself to THE TIMES:

"From the standpoint of THE TIMES as an humble, perhaps over-zealous political organ, this is quite natural."

The utterances of public men are generally judged by papers of this stamp rather from the party standing of the men that make them than from the significance of what is said. We may say that the above utterance of the Free Press solves the question as to which side it belongs, or it never would have devoted a column of good editorial space to the good humored stuff of a provincial cabinet minister, who was simply paying a visit to friends in Ontario.

The Free Press did fly at the head of the Manitoba government, and Mr. J. D. Cameron made statements in his good-natured way that has not been contradicted, and had the gentleman been of the same stripe of politician as the Free Press the subject of his remarks would never have become editorial matter. THE TIMES is humble, and we are free to say that humble opinions, honestly given, generally have more effect than those given for a purpose. Our zeal is in the best interest of the country and not in party, as charged by the Free Press. We represent a district as large and fertile as does the Free Press and we feel that had it been honestly represented we might perhaps have had an equal population.

After an experience of so many years and the failures attendant the many different immigration policies, the Free Press still sticks to the fad and now advocates a provincial land bureau. Well, dear Press, notwithstanding your imaginary importance, the humblest settler in your district can head off all the influence you can bring to bear. Cost of living, through freight and monopolies, has been the curse of this country; and the free land although remote, has simply been a green field far away.

A change of government has been considered advisable by the people, and THE TIMES, in its humble capacity of mouthpiece of the Moose Jaw district, will endeavor to honestly lay before our new rulers a true condition of the country, believing that the only way of overcoming difficulties is to face them honestly and manfully.

AMERICAN SILVER.

It is cause for satisfaction that a movement to restrict the circulation of American silver has set in. All the banks of Toronto and many other institutions, including the post office department, are refusing to accept it on any account, and business men and others will soon be compelled to follow suit, or they will find themselves with an accumulation of the coin on their

hands, which will be difficult to dispose of. For some time past there has been considerable aversion to American silver, and since the Democrats have adopted free silver as their platform in the coming Presidential election, this aversion has greatly increased. If Bryan, the Democratic nominee, is elected and the free coinage of silver becomes lawful in the States, it will mean a big reduction in its purchasing power, as the coin will then circulate at its bullion value, and an American silver dollar will be only worth a trifle less than 60 cents. Owing to these facts the Americans no doubt will put forth every effort to circulate their silver where it will be accepted at par. In fact it seems as if they were already doing this, judging by the amount of it that is in circulation, for almost every one who has a few dollars in silver is sure to have a number of American coins.

Another question which presents itself is the amount of mutilated coin that is in circulation. In many cases holes have been driven in the coins, and these have been plugged with lead. These are uncurrent and should be rejected by everyone. Were this practice adopted persons taking change would pay more attention than they otherwise do to the quality and condition of the coins offered them. Detecting current coins, that is, coins coined in any of Her Majesty's mints, or coin of any foreign country, is by law an indictable offence, as is the impairment of any such coin, and the uttering of any impaired coin, as well as the uttering of any defaced coin, is subject to a heavy penalty. In consideration of these facts people should be more careful in giving and receiving them, and when the leading banks of Canada refuse to accept a coin which formerly received at par, the people should follow as near as possible in the same lines.

"The Nebraska Kid" is a nickname not of a prizefighter, but of the Democratic candidate for President.



Speaking at the opening of Burns' exhibition in Glasgow, Mr. William Wallace said that Scotland had been conquered twice only—by John Knox and Robert Burns. John Knox conquered its head, Robert Burns its heart.

It is stated that among the claims now made against Mr. Samuel Platt, the Tupper candidate in West York, is one for the price of a horse driven to death by a young law student. Mr. Platt is not the first gentleman who has objected to paying for a dead horse.

It requires good muscles in the hands to milk eight or ten or more cows in succession. As a result a milkman will endure a good deal of handshaking without having the muscles of his hands made sore by the operation, as are the hands of the lawyers and professional men who secure Presidential nominations. A politician once said he could select the milkmen in any crowd of men by the firmness of their grip. It is as distinct, he said, as that of any secret society, though of course in a very different way.

The Mexican dollar circulates at its bullion value because Mexico has free coinage. Our dollar circulates above its bullion value because it is on Government account, and none have been coined for three years except from bullion then on hand. When we adopt free coinage our dollar will circulate at its bullion value and will be worth a trifle less than the Mexican dollar. When the mints give a pound of silver coins to every one who brings to them a pound of silver bullion, no power on earth can hold the value of the silver dollar above the value of the metal it was made of.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.



Canada Presbyterian: We thoroughly agree with Mr. Laurier when he says, "There is no people that ever can become a nation, or anything like a nation, unless it has literature of its own. It shall therefore be the duty of the new Administration to try and encourage literature, letters, art, and science." We wish him and his administration all success in what he says in their aim and purpose, "to make Canada such a country that whenever a man leaves her shores to go to Europe, to England, France, Germany or Italy, it shall be the pride of his heart not only to think but to proclaim aloud, 'I am a Canadian.'"



R. Bogue

COMPLETE STOCK of Dry Goods, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Paints and Oils, Blacksmith's Supplies, Chopped Feed, Flour, Flower Pots. New goods in all lines arriving. Ready-made Clothing at cost. Wheat and Oats always for sale. Bring the Cash where you can get almost anything you want. . . .

R. BOGUE.



Ian MacLaren's new short story, the last he will write until after his American visit, has been secured by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, for publication in the October and November issues. It is called "The Minister of St. Bede's" and is said to be in the brightest MacLarenesque vein. Besides its charm as a delightful romance, the story is said to be notable for the admirable character that the author has created for the chief personage—the minister of St. Bede's, as the loyal lover of an humble Scotch lassie.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, says the London Advertiser, a greater number than has ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either king, queen or emperor. Apropos of the ill-founded report that Her Majesty talked of retiring from the throne because of ill health, it is a curious fact that no English sovereign ever voluntarily abdicated. Six rulers were deposed, not counting Lady Grace Gray, who was crowned and reigned nine days. It is no doubt the ambition of Her Majesty to witness the 60th year of her reign on which she enters next year.

An election campaign always produces its incidents and humors, and the recent one is no exception to the rule. A lady with advanced ideas as to the prerogatives of her sex in political matters, essayed to do a little canvassing in East Toronto on behalf of the anti-remedial candidate. With feminine eloquence she pointed out to one male voter the evils that would follow if the Conservative Government were sustained, and painted in vivid colors the baneful influences of clerical domination and Catholic rule. "Why, do you know what will happen if the coercionists win?" she ended in a peroration; the day will come when we will have separate schools right here in Ontario!

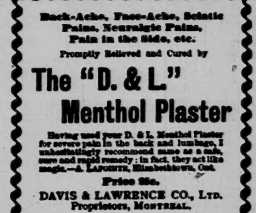
Canadian politics seem to be growing more corrupt with every parliament. Each general election reveals more corrupt practices than the previous one, until it would seem that evidence might be produced that would unseat one half the members who were elected to Parliament. Quite a large number of protests are now under way and we are called to witness the sad spectacle of twenty-nine other protests being compromised by the parties. There is no doubt that very good men may sometimes be unseated through the acts of their agents of which they would not approve; but it is nevertheless quite true that many of the candidates are a party to the proceedings which unduly influence men to support them. The system of hiring teams and paying railway fares and a score of other schemes of securing votes, although contrary to law, seems to be the general custom. Not only is this practice damaging to our Parliaments, but it is gradually gaining a dangerous hold on the electorate, for we find so many electors who really think that they are really entitled to some favor for the exercise of their franchise. Instead of regarding their franchise as a sacred right that should be conscientiously exercised, many simply hold it in readiness for the candidate who will do them a favor or will give them money value for that which it is, and should be, a crime to sell. We hope

the time is coming when the men who are nominated for office will scorn to offer any man a personal favor for his vote or influence, and when they will endeavor to appoint such men for agents as will use nothing more than proper means to secure the return of their candidate.—Echo.

At a banquet recently given by Sir Donald Smith in London, Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., of Queen's University, Kingston, gave the toast of the "House of Parliament," in the course of which he said: "We admit that the mother of parliaments is first, but I think that we Canadians hold that the Canadian Parliament comes a very good second. We do so, not merely because Canada is the greatest of the Colonies, but because it has triumphed over more difficulties and more varying and apparently insuperable obstacles than any other English speaking country. (Cheers) In England, with a homogeneous people, it is easy to get a representative assembly. In Canada we had to work together two races who fought each other for centuries—races different not only in race but in religion; and we have succeeded in doing that with an extraordinary amount of success. (Cheers) There are few spectacles so picturesque as that represented by this Parliament of Canada that is to meet this month—a Parliament to be presided over by a French Canadian elected as Prime Minister by his countrymen from ocean to ocean. Mr. Laurier is a man of such virtues that every Canadian looks forward to his Premiership, not only with joy, but hope, because, while he has many virtues, he has especially that one that commends a man to Englishmen. 'Laurier,' said Sir John Macdonald, could not break his word if he tried.' (Cheers) And then we have as his lieutenant Sir Oliver Mowat, who for twenty-three years has given an absolute pure administration to the Premier Province of the Dominion, a man of the keenest constitutional insight. (Cheers) What then can we look for but a continuation of the past history of Canada just as sound, just as true to all that makes the British Empire great!"

Mr. Fisher, the new Minister of Agriculture, knows as a practical farmer that while cold storage on the Atlantic would be a boon, closer trade relations with the United States would be of eight more important to Canadian agriculture. "The United States," says the year book issued from Ottawa, "take almost all the mineral products exported from this country, and for some time they took the largest portion of the agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinley tariff this branch of trade has been largely diverted to Great Britain." In other words our agricultural products are now going to a second best market, to the loss and detriment of Canadians. Of the exports classed as "animals and their products," the United States took 25 per cent. in 1890, after which, in consequence of the McKinley tariff, there was a drop. Every farmer knows that if the American market for cattle, sheep, lambs, hogs, cheese and butter were free as the British market is, he could do a very lucrative trade. Years hence, when our minds have been illumined, we shall look back with astonishment at the laborious efforts made to promote commerce with Britain, and

Antipodes, Spain, South Africa, etc., whilst commerce with the seventy million English speaking people at our door was neglected by the politicians: let it should sap our loyalty to Britain, loyalty to Britain, in the opinion of those trimmers and title hunters, being of more moment than the well being of Canada. Let Mr. Fraser go ahead with his cold storage scheme, but let him and his colleagues also do their best to get the farmer free access to the American market for some or all of its products, so that, as Sir John Macdonald used to say, he may have two strings to his bow, one at Buffalo and Chicago, and another at Liverpool, instead of, as now, one at Liverpool only. That is the only policy in sight that can improve the farmers condition to any extent worth speaking of, and Liberals should not allow themselves to be turned against it by Tory clamor about "disloyalty." The truly loyal party is the party that is most loyal to the interests of Canada and the Canadian people, regardless of all other considerations.—Sun.



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Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for every pain in the back and limbs, I unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe, sure and rapid remedy. In fact, they sell the same at—A. LAPOINTE, Mississauga, Ont.

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BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

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First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

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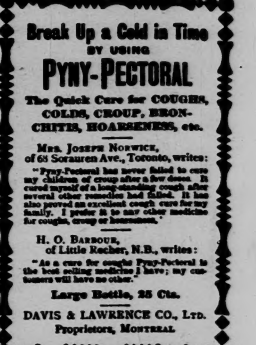
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Break Up a Cold in Time by using

PYNY-PECTORAL

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Mrs. JOSEPH NOVICK, of 61 Sorbonne Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs after other doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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FOR FIRST CLASS Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

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FLORIDA WATER
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
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The Cheapest and Quickest
—ROUTE—

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OLD - COUNTRY !

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Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.	
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Pastor—Rev. T. H. Bowering.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

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Pastor—Rev. Mr. Cameron.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.,
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C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

(ANGELICAN).

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30
and 11 alternately. Matins at 11. Sunday
School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong
at 7. Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy
Baptism at any service.
All seats free and everybody invited and
welcome.

Good Things to Learn.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is
better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well
told story is as welcome as a sunbeam
in a sick room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to
yourself. The world is too busy to
care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you can-
not see any good in this world, keep
the bad to yourself.

Learn to hide your aches and pains
under a pleasant smile. No one cares
whether you have the earache, head-
ache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend strictly to your own
business. Very important point.

Learn to greet your friends with a
smile. They carry too many frowns
in their own hearts to be bothered with
any of yours.

Visited Gordon's Tomb.

While in London, Li Hung Chang,
the Chinese statesman, visited St.
Paul's cathedral and placed a wreath
upon the tomb of General Gordon,
who was killed by the Mahdists at Kar-
toum. Li Hung Chang and General
Gordon were personal friends. They
became acquainted with each other in
the 60's when Gordon joined the allied
army in China. When Gordon was
appointed to the command of the
'Victorious army' in 1862, at which
time the great Taiping rebellion was
in full swing, Li Hung Chang gave his
great assistance, and in 15 months
Gordon suppressed the rebellion and
saved China from ruin. The friend-
ship thus began lasted until Gordon's
untimely death in the Sudan. Short-
ly after Li Hung Chang's arrival in
London he expressed a desire to visit
Gordon's tomb, and his wish was
granted.

A Sermon Factory.

There is a syndicate in Ohio which
has conducted a large traffic in sermons
and orations of all kinds for many
years. The traffic is carried on in an
obscure way. Sermons sent from ten
to twenty-five dollars, according to the
ornateness of style and the vigour of
rhetoric.

The syndicate is conducted by two
college graduates, who describe them-
selves as "journalists, essayists and
authors." They employ several accom-
plished hack writers besides. They
are prepared to undertake anything
from a funeral oration to a few choice
remarks at a wedding. In their cir-
cular they request a trial of their mer-
chandise. Ministers may send their
own texts or indicate the general tone
of the sermon that is desired. For
example, if the preacher sends in an
order for a brief, curt, and epigram-
matic exhortation to his congregation
requesting them to contribute more
liberally, one of the staff sermonizers
will select some suitable text as "And
the copper-smith did us much injury,"
and rear a light and airy structure
thereon. Sermons containing philippics
and invectives are the highest priced.

Canada's Forest Wealth.

The North-Western Lumberman says:
"The forests of Canada have supplied
more or less the wants of Europe for
centuries. From the earliest days of
its occupation by the French the forest
wealth of the country washed by the
St. Lawrence engaged the atten-
tion of the government of France,
who saw therein vast resources avail-
able for their naval yards. They
drew from these forests large numbers
of masts and spars, and issued stringent
regulations for the preservation of the
standing oak. When the country was
first ceded to Great Britain, but little
attention was paid at first to its vast
timber supply, owing to the fact that
almost the whole of the Baltic trade
was carried on in British bottoms, and
that the timber of northern Europe
provided an unfailing and convenient
return freight for the shipping thus en-
gaged. When, however, the troubles
of the Napoleonic era commenced, and
especially when the continental block-
ade was enforced, the timber supplies

of the Baltic becoming uncertain and
insufficient, attention was directed to
the North American colonies with the
result of increasing the quantity of
timber which reached Great Britain
from 2,600 tons in the year 1800 to
125,300 tons in 1810 and to 308,000
tons in 1820. In 1895 the amount ex-
ported to the United Kingdom showed
a total of 1,310,685 tons."

Manitoba Crop Prospects.

If the harvest in Manitoba, now
starting, comes through all right, our
people will not have much reason to
complain. True the crop is not a big
one, but it is a long way from being
even a partial failure. In fact in some
districts the crop is quite heavy. Taken
all around, the production per acre will
not be very far below a fair average,
after deducting the area sown on stub-
ble without plowing, or some very late
sown patches. The very late sown
grain, and that sown on stubble is
very poor as a rule, though the former
has improved some of late. The most
distressing feature of the season is the
destruction of crops by the storm of
August 2. The worst feature of this
loss is not the destruction in the ag-
gregate so much as the fact that the
total loss falls on certain individuals.
If the loss were distributed among all
the farmers of the country it would
not be materially felt, but it falls
entirely upon a few districts, and has
to be borne by a limited number of
individuals. As is often the case with
loss from hailstorms, many of those
who suffered lost their entire crop. In
some cases, no doubt, assistance will
be necessary to tide some of the unfor-
tunate ones over, and it is the duty
of everyone to help others who may be
in need. These people have suffered
through no fault of their own and it
is the duty of the people of the province
to help those of them who may be
brought to actual need by this disaster.
In order that all may contribute some-
thing to those who may need assistance
the best way to afford relief, if it is
found to be needed, would be by a
government grant. No one will find
fault with a government grant to these
people, if it is found necessary to
enable any of them to continue their
farming operations here. If some
employment in the line of public works
could be provided in the hauled districts,
it would perhaps be better than direct
financial assistance.—Commercial.

The Progress of Scientific Agri- culture.

The man who, even ten years ago,
would have ventured to prophesy that
the science of agriculture would have
reached the stage of progress that it
has to-day would have been ridiculed
by a majority of his neighbors, even as
to-day the progressive farmer is sneered
at by the laggards who think that no
one can teach them anything. And
yet, when we look back over even that
short space of time, what an amount of
progress has been made! Taking
dairying alone, one of the most impor-
tant branches of agriculture, see how
general the spread of information con-
cerning it has become. It is not so
long ago that the Babcock tester, the
cream separator, and other now well-
known dairy appliances, were, so to
speak, "foreign languages" to most
dairymen, while to-day there are
thousands of those interested in dair-
ying who have all the particulars of
these appliances at their fingers' ends.
And the limit of knowledge in these
matters is not yet reached. There
are new discoveries constantly being
made, all of which have an important
bearing on the many phases of dairying.

And while in this one branch of
farming knowledge has progressed so
much, the same is the case with all
other branches, even though in some the
advance made has not been so pro-
nounced. It would be strange, indeed,
if it were otherwise. We farmers of
to-day have many advantages over our
predecessors. Our experimental sta-
tions are excellent centres for the
diffusion of knowledge, and that of the
very latest kind. Then there are the
Farmers' Institutes, which bring know-
ledge right to the very homes, so to
speak, of those who care to attend them.
The many agricultural conventions, too,
of various kinds do much to diffuse
knowledge, and last, but not least, there
is the agricultural press.

With all these aids to give infor-
mation to the farmer, it would be strange
indeed if we had not made a consider-
able advance in our methods of farm-
ing. Some of us, it is true fight against
progression, and ridicule it, thinking
that "we know better how to farm
than those professors can teach us,"
but one by one we gradually accept
their information at second hand and
incorporate it into our system of farm-
ing; although the fact that we do so
does not prevent our opposing any
further information they may give us,
until, finding it generally accepted by
our neighbors, we feel bound to accept
it also.

One of the most important reasons
why we should keep ourselves posted
with the latest information as to new
methods of farming in all its branches
is the advantage that such knowledge
gives us in competing with other nations
in the markets of the world. It has
come to be a recognized fact that the
nation whose producers are best equip-
ped with information about the best

and cheapest ways of raising and pre-
paring their produce for market in the
most tasty and satisfactory manner has
a great advantage over other nations
that have not that knowledge. Take,
for instance, Denmark, and see how
large a share of the British markets she
has captured for her butter and pork
simply because her farmers have care-
fully studied the situation, and used the
most improved methods to gain for
their products the entry into that mar-
ket. So must we do. We have already
outstripped other nations in exporting
cheese to Great Britain. Let us try to
do the same in other lines by studying
and utilizing, in the production of our
goods, everything that is likely to help
us in improving their quality and at-
tractiveness.—Farming.

The Way They Do It in Alberta.

"The Aetna creamery, on the St.
Mary's river, a few miles north of the
international boundary line, is without
doubt the most successful creamery in
Alberta, although apparently the least
favorably situated," says the Lethbridge
News. "It is sixty miles from the
nearest railway station, Lethbridge;
the surrounding country is flat and
very sparsely settled, indeed there is
not a settler in sight of the creamery;
and yet it is financially successful
where other creameries have been flat
financial failures. The first necessity
of the company, capital, is provided by
the farmers interested forming them-
selves into a joint stock company, and
putting up their shares either in work
or material on the creamery—which
by the way is a cheese factory as well
—or in cash. The building is first-
class, stone foundation, concrete floor
in the churning and storage depart-
ment and frame super-structure.
Machinery and fittings are first-class.
An expert butter and cheese maker is
employed at a fair salary and at least
one of the officers of the company lives
and works right at the factory. A
staff of several laborers is also kept at
the factory. The manufacturing inter-
ests of the company are altogether
distinct from the producing interests
of the patrons, although as a matter of
fact most of the patrons are shareholders.
The company buys the milk from its
patrons at so much a gallon, and
keeps the by-products for its own use
and profit. Where patrons live near
the factory and have enough cows to
warrant them in delivering milk, the
company pays 6c a gallon for the milk
delivered at the factory, and keeps the
skimmed milk to be fed to hogs which
are kept in connection with the factory.
This does away with the necessity of
the farmer losing time waiting at
the factory for milk to be
separated, and allows him to drive
home quickly. He provides for the
calves of the cows whose milk is
taken to the factory by putting them
with the rest of his herd of cows,
so that each cow suckles two calves.
But the bulk of milk used in the
factory is not hauled at all. The pa-
trons who live too far from the cream-
ery or have not enough cows to war-
rant them in delivering their milk,
turn their cows, whose milk they wish
to go to the creamery, into a herd
which ranges in the vicinity of the
creamery and are milked as close to it as
may be by the laborers employed at
the creamery. In this case the calves
are fed by the creamery company and
the patrons receive 4c a gallon for the
milk from the cows. By this system
the cost of hauling the milk is done
away with and by the straight purchase
of the milk there is no room for com-
plaints of unfair dealing against the
company. The company, owning the
butter, can ship or hold as their judg-
ment on the state of the markets
directly, and as the profit or loss falls
upon them they are bound to do their
best to make a profit and avoid a loss,
an inducement which is less prominent
in a co-operative creamery in which
the patrons as such have a share in the
management, and stand the total loss
on the fall of the market or the quality
of the butter, while the butter maker
loses nothing. The cows are estimated
to yield two gallons of milk a day for
a season of four months. At the 6c.
rate this is a yield of \$14.40 per cow
for the season to set against the labor
of churning and making the butter
with the chance of not selling it. At
the 4c. rate it is a yield of \$9.60 per
cow without even the trouble of milking.
With cows worth from \$20 to
\$30 per head, a yield of \$14.40 per
head per season or even \$9.60 is a very
good investment, when it is remember-
ed that the milk for the rest of the
season would be available for family
use."

James Brass

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worst cases. Because others have failed I am now ready to cure the
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MRS. JAMES MCRTICHIE AND DAUGHTER.

A leading local physician, whose
profession takes him among the chil-
dren of the various public institutions,
remarked to the writer, that one
would hardly believe that so many
children were affected by nervous
troubles, which sap the system and
prevent proper development. In
many cases the doctors are powerless
to cure these troubles. They can
relieve the suffering little ones, but in
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give relief. Its peculiar strength is
that it completely cures where physi-
cians relieve. A case in point came to
us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr.
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Ont. He says:—"My daughter
Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted
with nervous fainting spells for over
a year, which left her in such a con-
dition of weakness afterwards that
the child was practically an invalid.
We tried several remedies and doctor-
ed with her in one way and another,
but nothing gave relief. Seeing South
American Nerve advertised, as par-
ticularly efficacious in nervous dis-
eases, I decided on trying it for her,
and I must say that I noticed a decided
change in my daughter for the better
after she had taken only a few doses.
As a result of using this medicine, she
is now entirely free from those faint-
ing spells and possessed of that life
and brightness that is the happy lot
of childhood. I am satisfied it is an
excellent medicine for any nervous
weakness. My experience has been
further supplemented in the fact that
my wife has also been using South
American Nerve for indigestion,
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and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or
woman, young or old, South American
Nerve provides a complete medium
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application to the nerve centres of the
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that when these nerve centres are
kept healthy the whole body is healthy.
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AFTER MAYNAYS.

CHAPTER VII.

It was not till the early spring that Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair returned to England. They had spent the winter in Rome, where Gilbert had found some congenial friends, and where their time had been occupied in one perpetual round of gaiety and dissipation. Constance had shown a great taste for pleasure since her marriage. She seemed to know no weariness of visiting and being visited, and people who remembered her in her girlish days were surprised to find what a thorough woman of the world she had become. Nor was Gilbert displeased that it should be so. He liked to see his wife occupy a prominent position in society, and having no taste himself for the pleasures of the domestic hearth, he was neither surprised nor vexed by Constance's indifference to her home. Of course it would all be different at Davenant Park; there would be plenty of home life there—a little too much, perhaps, Gilbert thought, with a yawn.

They had been married nearly four months, and there had not been the shadow of disagreement between them. Constance's manner to her husband was amiable itself. She treated him a little de haut en bas it is true, made her own plans for the most part without reference to him, and graciously informed him of her arrangements after they were completed. But then, on the other hand, she never objected to his disposal of his time, was never exacting, or jealous, or capricious, as Clara Walsingham had been. She was always agreeable to his friends, and was eminently popular with all of them, so Gilbert Sinclair was, upon the whole, perfectly satisfied with the result of his marriage, and had no fear of evil days in the future. What James Wyatt had said of him was perfectly true. He was not gifted with very fine feelings, and that sense of something wanting in such a union, which would have disturbed the mind of a nobler man, did not trouble him.

They returned to England early in February, and went at once to Davenant, which had been furnished in the modern mediæval style by a West End upholsterer. The staff of servants had been provided by Lady Clarydane, who had bestowed much pains and labor upon the task of selection, bitterly bewailing the degeneracy of the race she had to deal with during the performance of this difficult service. All was ready when Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair arrived. A pompous, housekeeper, stumpy and courteous in the hall; an accomplished cook hovered tenderly over the roast and the stew-pans in the great kitchen; housemaids in smart caps flitted about the passages and poked the fires in bedrooms and dressing-rooms, bath-rooms and morning-room, eager to get an early look at their new lady; a butler of the usual clerical appearance ushered the way to the lamp-lit drawing-room, while two portly footmen conveyed the rug and newspapers and a morocco bag from the carriage, leaving all the heavier luggage to the care of unknown underlings attached to the stable department. In a moment, Gilbert and Constance were alone upon this first evening of their return, under the inspection of the clerical butler and the two portly footmen, who were talking chiefly about the house, which rooms were most successful in their new arrangement, and so on; a little about the month, what guests were to be invited, and what rooms they were to occupy. It was a very uninteresting, unexciting, and unexciting conventional talk, but the three retired with the impression that Gilbert Sinclair and his wife were a very happy couple, and that the effect in the housekeeper's room and the servants' hall.

Before the week had ended the great house was full of company. That fierce desire for gaiety and change which had seemed a part of Constance's nature since her marriage, in no way abated on her return to England. She appeared to exist for pleasure and pleasure only, and her guests declared her the most charming hostess that ever reigned over a household. As for her husband, Mr. Sinclair opened his eyes to his wife's capacity for spending money.

"It's rather lucky for you that you didn't marry a poor man, Constance," he said, with a bantering laugh. She looked at him for a moment with a strange expression, and then turned very pale. "I should not have been afraid to face poverty," she said. "If it had been me, I should not have been afraid to face poverty." "If you could have faced it with the man you liked, eh, Constance? That's about what you mean, isn't it?" "It is understood by all complaint," Gilbert's wife cried in a low, excited tone. "Have I been spending too much money?" "No, no, I didn't mean that. I was only congratulating you upon your fitness for the position of a rich man's wife."

This was the first little outbreak of jealousy of which Gilbert Sinclair had been guilty. He knew that his wife did not love him, that his conquest had been achieved through the power of her family, and he was almost angry with himself for being so fond of her. He could not forget those vague hints that she had dropped about the Cyprus Davenant, and was tormented by an idea that James Wyatt knew a great deal more than he had revealed on this point. This hidden jealousy had been at the bottom of his purchase of the Davenant estate. He took a savage pride in reigning over the little kingdom from which his rival had been deposed.

Among the visitors from London appeared Mr. Wyatt, always unobtrusive and always useful. He contrived to ingratiate himself rapidly with Mrs. Sinclair's favor, and established himself as a kind of adjutant in her household, always ready with advice on every social subject, and to turn the conversation in a direction favorable to the general of her husband's chosen companions, who were men without a

thought beyond the hunting field and the race-course.

Mr. Wyatt, on his part, was a little surprised to see the manner in which Lord Clarydane's daughter filled her new position, the unflinching vivacity which she displayed in the performance of her duties, as hostess, and the excellent terms upon which she appeared to live with her husband. He was accustomed, however, to look below the surface of things, and by the time he had discovered that all this brightness and gaiety on the part of the wife indicated an artificial state of being, which was very far from real happiness, and that there was a growing sense of disappointment on the part of the husband, he was not surprised.

He was not in the habit of standing upon much ceremony in his intercourse with Gilbert Sinclair, and on the first convenient occasion questioned him with blunt directness upon the subject of his marriage.

"I hope the alliance has brought you all the happiness you anticipated," he said.

"Oh, yes, Jim," Mr. Sinclair answered, rather moodily. "My wife suits me perfectly. We are ever together. She's a little too fond of playing the woman of fashion; but she'll get tired of that in time. I dare say, if I could lead a solitary life for any woman in Christendom; but I should like a wife who seemed to care a little more for me than my company, and not occupied with other people. I don't think we have dined alone three times since we were married."

"You had a few days of this conversation that Mr. Wyatt gratified himself with the performance of a little experiment which he had devised in the comfortable retirement of his bachelor room at Davenant. He had come into Mrs. Sinclair's morning-room after breakfast to consult her upon details of the state of the house, and found that she was to take place shortly, and had, for a wonder, found the husband and wife alone together.

"I should have better discussed the business at some other time," he said. "I know Sinclair doesn't care much about this sort of thing."

"You'd better say what you've got to say about it. You needn't mind me. I can absorb myself in the study of 'Bell's Life' for a quarter of an hour or so."

He withdrew to one of the windows, and occupied himself with his newspaper, and the comfortable retirement of his bachelor room at Davenant. He had come into Mrs. Sinclair's morning-room after breakfast to consult her upon details of the state of the house, and found that she was to take place shortly, and had, for a wonder, found the husband and wife alone together.

"Every amateur in polite society believes himself able to play Charles Matthews' business," he said, laughing. "It is a fixed delusion of the human mind. Of course, we all play it at first, and we do what we may. Perhaps it would be better to let them draw lots for the characters, or we might put the play on a small scale, and let them send the proceeds to the poor-box."

He ran on in this strain very enough, writing lists of the characters and pieces, and putting down the names of the guests with a rapid pen as he talked, until Gilbert Sinclair threw down his newspaper and came over to the light, looking politely requesting his friend to "stop that row."

It was a hopelessly wet morning, and the master of Davenant was sorely at sea as to what to do. He had come to his wife's room in rather a defiant spirit, determined that she should favor him with a little more of the usual domestic conversation, and he had found her writing letters, which she declared were imperative, and had sat by the fire waiting for him, and he had been so far from being in a very sulky mood.

"What's the last news, Wyatt?" he asked, poking the fire savagely; "any thing about the Cyprus Davenant?" "Nothing—in London. There is some news of an old friend of mine who's far away from London—news I don't altogether like to repeat."

"Some client who has bolted in order to swindle you out of a long bill of costs, I suppose," answered Gilbert indignantly.

"No, the friend I am talking of is a gentleman we all know—the late owner of this place."

"Constance looked up from her writing. 'Sir Cyprus Davenant,' repeated James Wyatt.

"Has anything happened to him?" "About the last and worst thing that can happen to a man," said the lawyer, answered the lawyer. "For some time since there have been no reports of Captain Harcourt's expedition; and that in negative terms, was about as bad as it could be. But in a letter I received this morning, from a member of the Geographical Society, there was some news. My friend said there is a very general belief that Harcourt and his party have been made away with by the natives. Of course we are biased in the matter, but I trust that it may turn out a false alarm."

Constance had dropped her pen, making a great blot upon the paper. She was very pale, and her hands were clasped nervously upon the table before her. Gilbert watched her with eagerness, and she looked at him with an opportunity as he had wished for. He wanted above all things to satisfy his doubts about that man.

"I don't see that it much matters whether the report is true or false," he said, "as far as Davenant is concerned. The fellow was a scamp, and only left England because he had spent his last sixpence in dissipation."

"I beg your pardon, Sinclair," remonstrated Mr. Wyatt. "The Davenant property was improved by Sir Cyprus's father and grandfather. I don't say that he was not extravagant himself at one period of his life, but he had reformed long before he died."

"Reformed—yes, when he had no more money to spend. That's a common kind of reformation. However, I suppose we've proceeded upon the belief that you can afford to pay the bill."

"Haden't you better ring the bell?" asked James Wyatt, very quietly. "I think Mr. Sinclair has faintly."

He was right. Constance's head had fallen back upon the cushion of her chair, and her eyes were closed. Gilbert ran across to her and seized her hand.

"Yes, he said, 'she has fainted. Sir Cyprus was an old friend of hers. You know that better than I do, though you have been dropped from the list of truth. And now I suppose you have trumped up this story in order to let me see what a fool I have been.'"

"It is not a world of a world, but which it is not necessary to have a very sincere regard for one's acquaintance, and she considered him an agreeable person, much to the prejudice to the general of her husband's chosen companions, who were men without a

"Because if he has escaped those black fellows to come my way, it will be so much the worse for both of us; for as sure as there is a sky above us, if he and I meet I shall kill him."

"Bah," muttered Mr. Wyatt, contemptuously. "We don't live in the age for that sort of thing. Here comes your wife's maid; I'll get out of the way. Pray apologize to Mrs. Sinclair for my indiscretion in forgetting that Sir Cyprus was a friend of hers."

It was only natural that she should be affected by the news.

The lawyer went away as the maid came near the door, his face was brightened by a satisfied smile as he walked slowly along the corridor leading to the billiard-room.

"O'well," was a fool to him in the matter of jealousy," he said to himself. "I think I've fired the train. If the news I heard is true, and Davenant is on his way home, there'll be no work by and by."

CHAPTER VIII.

Gilbert Sinclair said very little to his wife about the fainting fit. She was herself perfectly candid upon the subject. "Sir Cyprus was an old friend—ever since her childhood—and Mr. Wyatt's news had quite overcome her. She did not seem to consider it necessary to declare her perfect satisfaction with the result of her marriage."

"I have been oversteering myself a little lately, or I should scarcely have fainted, however sorry I felt," she said, smiling at the thought of her own self-possession, but was not the less convinced that she had loved—that she still did love—Cyprus Davenant. He was the only man who had ever been able to detect any signs of hidden grief, but her manner in society had lost none of its brightness, and when the Harcourt expedition was at its height, she bore her part in the conversation with perfect ease.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair left Davenant early in May for a charming house in Park Lane, furnished throughout in delicate tints of white and green, like a daisy-sprinkled meadow in early spring, a style in which the upholsterer had allowed full scope to the sentimentality of his own nature, bearing in mind that the house was to be occupied by a newly married couple. Mrs. Sinclair declared her perfect satisfaction with the result of her marriage, and she was in raptures with it. She instituted a Thursday evening supper party, which was a great success, and enjoyed a popularity that excited some envy on the part of unmarried beauties. Mrs. Walsingham was the first to give up her own party, and saw her beautiful rival very often at the opera; but she heard from James Wyatt that Gilbert Sinclair spent a great deal of his time in the study of the study of 'Bell's Life' for a quarter of an hour or so."

"The London season came to an end, and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair went back to Davenant. Nothing had been heard of Sir Cyprus or his companions throughout the summer, and Gilbert was well pleased to hear that about his absent rival. The man was dead in all probability, and it was something more than folly to waste a thought upon him. He was well pleased to hear that about his absent rival. The man was dead in all probability, and it was something more than folly to waste a thought upon him. He was well pleased to hear that about his absent rival. The man was dead in all probability, and it was something more than folly to waste a thought upon him."

The birth of this infant brought a new sense of joy to the mind of Constance Sinclair. She had not thought of the child, and she was so much happier. She devoted herself to her baby with a tenderness which was at first very pleasing to her. She was well pleased to hear that about his absent rival. The man was dead in all probability, and it was something more than folly to waste a thought upon him. He was well pleased to hear that about his absent rival. The man was dead in all probability, and it was something more than folly to waste a thought upon him."

Mrs. Walsingham read the announcement of the infant's birth in extreme bitterness of spirit, and when James Wyatt was asked to explain to him what had become of his promise that those two should be parted by his agency.

The Wyatts shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly. "I did not tell you that the parting should take place within any given time," he said; "but it shall come, and I don't need to keep my promise sooner or later."

He had indeed not been idle. The wicked work which he had set himself to do had been accomplished. It was he who always contrived, in a subtle manner, to remind Gilbert Sinclair of his wife's coldness toward him, and to make her feel that he was a cold, unconscious, insolent creature who had no more to her than to the quick, and he took a malicious pleasure in the discomfort which Gilbert had brought upon himself by his marriage.

Sinclair returned to London, some months after the birth of the child. James Wyatt contrived to make him more than ever necessary to Gilbert, who had taken to play higher than of old, and who now spent four evenings out of the six lawful days at a card-table till the morning sun awoke through the chinks in the shutters. Mr. Wyatt was a member of the same club, but too busy to play for the set which Gilbert now affected.

"That fellow is going to the bad in every way," the lawyer said to himself. "Clara Walsingham wants to see him ruined, she is likely to have her wish without any direct interference of mine."

The state of affairs in Park Lane was indeed far from satisfactory. Gilbert had grown tired of playing the indulgent husband, and the inherent bitterness of his nature had on more than one occasion displayed itself in angry disputes with his wife, whose love he now seemed to take a pleasure in thwarting, even in trifles. He complained of her present extravagance with insolent reference to the poverty of her girlhood, and asked savagely if she thought his fortune had on more than one occasion displayed itself in angry disputes with his wife, whose love he now seemed to take a pleasure in thwarting, even in trifles. He complained of her present extravagance with insolent reference to the poverty of her girlhood, and asked savagely if she thought his fortune had on more than one occasion displayed itself in angry disputes with his wife, whose love he now seemed to take a pleasure in thwarting, even in trifles. 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WAS A CUNNING MURDERER

FRENCH ASSASSIN IS BETRAYED BY A NOTE.

He Feigned Insanity Before and After Decapitating His Brother and Nearly Escaped the Galliotine—Dramatic Scene at the Police Station, where He Submitted His Brother's Head to the Felloes.

A drowning man will clutch at a straw, and, as has been shown often in cases celebre, a murderer of whose guilt there is no doubt will cling tenaciously to the plea of insanity as an extenuation of his crime. But here is the remarkable story of a cunning murderer who feigned insanity even before the commission of the crime, surrendered himself red-handed to the police and confessed the deed while his foolish waverances and the peculiarly shocking and unnatural circumstances of the

and unnatural circumstances of the murder convinced the Judges that none

that a madman could have committed so hideous a crime.

So complete and masterly was the acting of the assassin that even the lunacy experts who examined him were deceived. One false step, however, exposed the murderer and turned his feet from the asylum to the guillotine.

A HOSPITAL GUARD AMAZED.

At about 11 o'clock on the night of Dec. 9, 1895, a young man carrying a travelling bag of black serge presented himself at the gate of the Hospital of St. Louis, in the Rue Bichat, Paris. The satchel, which was suspended from his shoulder by a leather strap, bulged at the sides as if it contained a spherical object.

"*Eh bien!*" he cried to the doorkeeper. "I come to ask you to examine my brother, who is very ill. Open the door for us."

When the door was opened he at once entered and stepped into the reception room, saying that he wanted to consult a doctor concerning his brother and that he had heard voices that had ordered him to make this great sacrifice. Alarmed by the man's incoherent talk and this wild aspect, the doorkeeper called two porters, who took him around to the Commissaire de Police at the Porte St. Martin.

SCENE AT THE STATION.

There the man opened the satchel and held it under the light of a gas-burner. The police agents were horrified to see that it contained the head of a young man of about twenty.

The madman, as they believed him to be, said to them:

"It is my brother's head! My brother Alphonse."

Thereupon, which had been skillfully veiled from the trunk, was covered with brownish-golden hair. The features showed refinement.

"The fratericide," the police sought by teachings and prudent questions to find out how the madman had come into possession of his brother's head. The fratricide replied without hesitation that his name was Baptiste Laborie, born at Calvine, arrondissement of Aurillac, on Dec. 5, 1870. He was a house servant of the Mayor of Pouilly-le-Fosseux, and had had for some time the idea that his brother Alphonse, who lived at home in the village of Venzergues, was very ill. He was, however, a misanthrope, and had for some time the idea that his brother had been murdered. There was only one way in which his brother could

This being resolved upon, he left the employ of the Mayor, and, with 300 francs, his wages, walked to Melun, and bought a revolver and six boxes of cartridges for 20 francs. At another shop he purchased a butcher's knife. He then took the train and arrived at Gennevilliers. His brother was working at a neighbor's, so he had supper with his father and awaited his brother's return.

When his brother came home he asked him to accompany him on a short walk. Alphonse consented, and, when they were out of the town, he drew his revolver and shot him, killing him instantly. Then he cut off the head, and, after washing the severed part in water, put it in his bag and took a train for Paris.

At 6.45 he arrived at the Orleans station. On the train he made the acquaintance of a Frenchman, who had had dinner at a cafe near the station. He had spent the evening in walking about Paris, and at 11 o'clock had rung the bell at the gate of the St. Louis hospital.

The assassin furnished all these details, since he was with no other surviving voice. It was only when he mentioned his dead brother's name that he showed any excitement. Then his eyes flashed with fire, and he declared he believed that to kill his brother was the only thing that remained, since he was so unhappy. He exclaimed: "I will get him away from my father, and I obeyed the Most High, who ordered me to perform the task I loved him very much."

THE BODY FOUND.

The Commissaire of Police sent the dead to the Morgue and informed the Mayor of the death of his son. He found the trunk of the unfortunate Alphonse in the woods of Delmar, just where he was said to have worked.

The examination before the Judge Instruction was brief and the murder-

January and two days were consumed in making the depositions of witnesses and

The Mayor of Pouilly-les-Fosses testified that he had noticed that his servant had not been quite right in his head for a month preceding the murder, and that he considered him at the time mildly demented. On paying him if he had advised him to go directly to his home, which the young man had omitted to do.

THE MURDERER UNMASKED.

On the third day of the trial a dramatic scene was enacted. In one of the back streets of the town of Melun there had found a note written by his

ther, threatening him with death if he did not cease paying attention to a young woman who lived in Senzengruoa. The bribe was her fiancé. The note also offered to 10,000 francs which had been sent them jointly by their grandfather, and which, it appears, Alphonse had generally appropriated to his own use. The father of the prisoner turned deathable while the letter was being read. One of the Judges, and who was supposed he broke down completely, cried like a child and made a full confession. He was condemned to the guillotine.

.... Soap Again ..

But this time it is different. We have catered to the Toilet Soap trade of Moose Jaw and District, and we flatter ourselves we have pretty well secured it. We have to day placed in stock a line of Andrew Jergen's (Cincinnati, Ohio) Toilet Soap, which for quality and elegance, we confess we have never before seen equalled, but the astonishing thing is the price. We mention specially Dr. Stewart's Buttermilk and Cucumber, a genuine complexion soap; 2 bars for 25 cents, 35 cents a box. See our Pansy Blossom, 4 cakes for 10 cts. Our Extract Vinegar still goes out in enormous quantities,—its good and its cheap,—try it. 25 cts for a pound bottle.

W. W. Bole.

50 CENTS.

WILL SECURE THE.

MOOSE JAW TIMES

UNTIL JANUARY, '97.

Now is the time to put your name on our subscription books, where by you can make an inexpensive arrangement to keep posted on the news of the town and district. The Dominion Government met on Wednesday, and the local Assembly will be called together in the near future. The Times will give a weekly summary of the proceedings at both the Territorial and Dominion capitals. The world's condensed news to date. No up-to-date Canadian can do without the local paper. The Times is independent not neutral. Assist the publisher to maintain the high excellence of THE TIMES by asking your neighbor if he is a subscriber. Show him a copy,—he cannot fail to be pleased with it.

65 cents for THE TIMES from now until January, 1897, is strictly a cash in advance offer.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.,
Thos. Miller, Mgr.
Aug. 21st, 1896.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The season for duck shooting opens on Sunday, Aug. 23rd.

THE TIMES from now until January, 1897—five months—for 50 cents.

The British Columbia fruit crop is not turning out as well as was expected.

Miss Smith, of Moose Jaw, is visiting with Mrs. and Mr. H. McCulloch.—*Calgary Herald.*

The British parliament was prorogued on the 14th inst., to meet again in about three months.

D. McVannell and Ed. White are the latest to leave our town to make their fortune in the Kootenay district.

Mr. R. E. Doran and H. Ferguson made an extended trip through the district this week, going as far north as the Little Arm.

Mr. Matheson, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., arrived in town on Sunday morning, and will spend a few months with his uncle, Mr. M. J. MacLeod.

Corp. Marshall, who was at one time stationed here, passed through town on Saturday last on his way to Regina, in charge of a band of about fifty refugee Cree Indians, who will be put on the reserve north of Regina.

Owing to the estimates not being passed last session, the patrons of the creamery have not yet received their cheques for July, but it is thought that some arrangements will be made whereby they will be enabled to get them before long.

The Souris Coal Mining Co. has closed a contract to supply their coal to the Manitoba penitentiary at Stony Mountain and the Regina jail. The output of the Souris Co.'s mines this year will be about double that of last year and will equal about 16,000 tons.

Engineer D. McLean is having his residence painted.

Considerable interest is now being taken in the game of football.

Const Glenn was down to Regina last week attending the yearly target practice.

A train load of Chinamen en route to Cuba passed through Moose Jaw early this week.

Mr. Jno Dawson, of Regina, was a passenger on Wednesday's No. 1 en route to the Kootenay mining districts.

Lieut. Swain, of the Salvation Army, arrived from Moosomin on Tuesday, and is now in charge of the corps at this place.

W. C. Hamilton, Q. C., of Regina, has taken Mr. Ford Jones, B. A., into partnership, the firm name being Hamilton & Jones.

The Presbyterian Sunday School picnic will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5th, and not on the 29th inst., as announced in our last issue.

The advisability of holding a business men's convention for Manitoba and the North-West Territories has been discussed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The Young People's Christian Endeavor societies of the town held a very successful union picnic on Thursday afternoon last, at which there was a large attendance.

Dr. C. F. Smith, medical supt. of the Medicine Hat Hospital, was married in Winnipeg on Tuesday to Miss Minnie Enslie. They will spend their honeymoon in the east.

The boiler in the saw mills of A. W. Gillingham, of Macleod, exploded on Saturday morning, killing three men named Smith, May and Edsall, and injuring another. The mill was completely wrecked.

The meeting of the baseball club, called for Monday evening last, has been postponed until Monday evening next, Aug. 24th. A large attendance is requested as business of importance will be discussed.

The services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Buffalo Lake. Rev. Mr. Cameron goes to Buffalo Lake to dispense the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The Liberal Association of Eastern Assiniboia at their meeting in Moosomin the other day, adopted unanimously a resolution highly complimentary to Mr. E. A. Burbank, and tendering to him the most hearty thanks of the Liberals and independents of Eastern Assiniboia for the very able assistance he gave them in that constituency during the recent campaign, on the platform and otherwise.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the Dominion dairy instructor, who is at present in British Columbia on work in connection with the department, will shortly sever his connection with the Ottawa government, and on Oct. 1st will assume charge, under the Ontario provincial government, of the dairy school branch of the school of mining and agriculture, Kingston, Ont. For about thirteen years he has been actively associated with dairy instruction, and has been connected with the Dominion dairy service from its inception.

Mr. T. J. Scott, the Scottish vocalist and ex-leader of St. Andrew's church choir, was married yesterday to Miss B. H. McIntyre, who, until recently, was teaching at St. James, Winnipeg. The wedding took place in the Presbyterian church, Virden. Rev. Mr. Beattie officiated. Rev. Mr. Reddon, of Moosomin, supported the groom. The bride was supported by Miss Ritchie, of Virden. Mr. Scott was in Moose Jaw for a couple of months last spring, and made many warm friends whose good wishes follow him.

Before leaving for Ottawa, Mr. Oliver, M. P. for Alberta, was present at a special meeting of Macleod town council when the question of railway construction through the Crow's Nest Pass into the Kootenay mining country was discussed. In the event of a charter being asked for by a company intending to build this much needed road, Mr. Oliver was requested to see that a clause be inserted compelling such company to build into and through the incorporated town of Macleod, and also to erect a station and other buildings in the town.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Engineer Callake returned from Rat Portage last week.

Mr. Jas. Middagh returned home from a visit to the Capital on Tuesday morning.

The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada meets this year, in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

Money to loan on town property at a low rate of interest. Apply to SEYMOUR GREEN, Moose Jaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Duncan and Miss Maggie Grassick, of Regina, were the guests of Mrs. L. H. McDonald this week.

GIRL WANTED.—One able to do general house work. Steady employment and good wages. Apply to Mrs. W. B. Bole.

Mr. Patterson, customs collector, of North Portal, and C. P. R. station agent, Prairie, paid our town a visit last Sunday.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell returned home yesterday from a successful business trip to Medicine Hat, Swift Current and other western towns.

Mr. J. D. — went fishing on Wednesday and caught a duck (ing), in consequence of which he is now thinking of hiring the dye-works.

Mr. Jas. Saunders has received the sole agency for California fruit. Those wishing fruit for preserves should not buy until they see his stock.—Adv.

Mr. Jas. Grassick, of Regina, who is on his way for a visit to the Kootenay, stopped off here Monday and Tuesday to visit his sister, Mrs. L. H. McDonald.

Master Willie MacLeod, of Prince Albert, who has been visiting his uncle, Mr. M. J. Macleod, for the past four months, left last Friday evening for Regina.

Several news budgets from the rural districts, together with a lot of other interesting reading matter, are crowded out this week, owing to the demand for advertising space.

There is a person in Moose Jaw writing scurrilous anonymous letters, which are sent to Regina to be posted so as to bear the post-mark of the Capital. It is a clumsy dodge and as a result the dastard has been spotted.

Misses Lizzie and Jennie McCarter, accompanied by their brothers, Masters Lawrence and Clarence, left on Monday morning to join their parents at Victoria, B.C. Mr. Alex. McCarter accompanied them as far as Rush Lake, returning the same evening.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Cameron, and son, arrived from Sintuluta on yesterday morning's train to take up their residence in Moose Jaw. Last evening the members of the congregation gave them a welcome at the manse, in the shape of a surprise party, which took the form of a pound social.

R. Paul has bought the interest of Mr. Knight in the firm of Paul, Knight & McKinnon, coal dealers, of Winnipeg and Regina. The business will be continued under the style of Paul & McKinnon. The firm has already 35,000 tons of western Anthracite coal stored at Winnipeg for the fall trade.

G. A. Deadman, apiarist, etc., of Brussels, Ont., arrived in town on Monday and left the following morning for the west. Mr. Deadman is establishing agencies for his honey,—which is an extra pure quality,—throughout the Territories, and has secured Mr. T. W. Robinson as sole agent for this district. The honey can be had in the comb or in jars of different sizes.

The regular meeting of the Moose Jaw County Association of the Patrons of Industry will be held in Russell Hall, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at one o'clock sharp. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of delegates from the subordinate lodges, as business of importance, which materially affect the farmers of the district will be transacted.

Several changes have been made in the C.P.R. employees' staff at this place. Mr. Wm. McCracken has been transferred to North Portal; Mr. Ed. Hunt has been appointed baggage man on the Soo line; and Mr. Frank Statham, who occupied that position, is now station agent at Pasqua. These changes have been made in consequence of the train despatchers' staff having to be reduced.

Another batch of Crows from the States were turned over to the Canadian authorities at the Boundary on Friday last. Supt. Deane was down to receive them. They were inspected by Dr. F. H. Mewburn, and measles being found to be prevalent amongst them they were put in quarantine on the Milk River, where they will be kept until the disorder has disappeared, before being allowed to proceed to their destination.—*Lethbridge News.*

We understand that arrangements will be made for a baseball match to take place at Qu'Appelle on the occasion of the C.P.R. employees' picnic. This being the case our baseball boys should practice more than they are doing at present, or they cannot expect to maintain the honors they won at Regina last year. We have the material in Moose Jaw for a first-class team, and with a little practice nothing in the Territories could begin to play with them.

Mr. Hamilton Lang, of Regina, is in town for a few days this week.

Mrs. (Sheriff) Smart, of Brockville, Ont., is visiting her brother, Mayor Bogue.

Miss Simpson has been engaged as teacher by the Trustees of the Boharm school district.

Miss Jackson, sister of Engineer Jeff Jackson, returned to her home in Broadview on Saturday last.

Rev. T. W. Cusliffe, of Maple Creek, was in town this week. He returned home yesterday morning.

Dean Gridale, Bishop elect for the diocese of Qu'Appelle will be consecrated at Winnipeg on Sunday, August 30th.

Rev. Wm. Watson will hold service at Mr. J. L. O. de la Hay's, Buffalo Lake, on Sunday afternoon next, 23rd inst., at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford returned home from their visit to California on Sunday evening's train. They were away several weeks and had a pleasant time.

Mr. J. D. Pratt, who was formerly engaged in the Asst. Superintendent's office here, but now of the Dominion Express Co., Winnipeg, is visiting Asst.-Supt. Milestone this week.

No damage was done to the crops in this district by the cold wave which passed over the country in the early part of the week. Last Saturday the thermometer dropped to 32 degrees, but no damage was done to even the flower gardens in town.

Mr. Wilcox, secretary of the Moose Jaw Rifle Association, has received a communication from Mr. W. M. Andrews, secretary of the Canadian Military Rifle League, accompanied by a gold badge for Mr. Thos. Withrow, who made the highest individual aggregate score in the Moose Jaw team for the four matches during the present season. Mr. Withrow's score was 297 points out of a possible 420, which is very creditable considering the deceiving atmosphere and high winds of this country.

Excursion and Picnic.

Next Friday, Aug. 29th, has been definitely decided upon as the date for the C.P.R. employees' picnic, which will take place this year at Qu'Appelle Station. The committee of management have nearly completed all the necessary arrangements, and if the weather proves favorable the success of the excursion is assured. An excellent programme has been prepared, which includes bicycle races, baseball and other sports. The N.W.M.P. brass band will be in attendance and there will also be a string band at the dancing booth. The fare from Moose Jaw has been fixed at \$1.75 for the round trip; tickets good for the excursion to Indian Head which will leave Qu'Appelle during the day, in order to give the farmers an opportunity of visiting the Experimental Farm. Mayor Bogue has restricted the day a civic holiday and it is hoped that our townspeople will observe it as such, in order that everyone may attend the picnic, and thus contribute to the nucleus for establishing a C.P.R. Library at this place. The train will leave Moose Jaw sharp at 7:30 o'clock in the morning,—don't miss it.

LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

- CREDIT -

.. All accounts are now ..
....closed....

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDougall.

July 30th, 1896.

Bargain Days for .. Bargain People.

August Announcement. During the balance of this month we bend our energies to the task of making a thorough cleaning out of all distinctively summer goods. We don't want to have anything on hand to interfere with our showing a complete new line again this coming season. To make this clearing out it is necessary to place upon the goods prices that will sell them. "The first loss the best loss," they say, and we believe it; hence the sacrifice and great slaughter in prices.

THE GOODS HAVE GOT TO GO AND YOU WILL BE THE GAINER. The lines that suffer from this process are Boots and Shoes (in tans and canvas), all sizes; Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing; Men's and Boys' furnishings in Neglige Shirts, Ties, Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

M. J. MacLEOD.

PROCLAMATION

I hereby proclaim Friday, the 28th instant, a public holiday. I hope all places of business will be closed to enable our citizens to enjoy the C.P.R. excursion to Qu'Appelle.

R. BOGUE,
Mayor.
Moose Jaw, Aug. 18, '96.

Gentlemen!

We do not pretend to carry the world on our backs, no have the largest stock on earth; but we can assure you that we have a complete line of the most fashionable cloth for fall and winter suitings, overcoatings, etc., that can be found in any city or country.

SLATER, the Tailor.

Bicycles at Cost

Children's Carriages and Furniture at Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. BELLAMY

Provincial Building & Loan Association

OF TORONTO
Registered for business in North-West Territories, May, '93.

Loan Money on first mortgages, improved real estate, at 6 per cent. Principal and interest payable monthly. The feature of this association is that they give both investors and borrowers a definite contract. Obtain one of their readable pamphlets and see for your self how easy it is to become your own landlord by a payment of little, if any, more than paying rent.

SEYMOUR GREEN,
Agent, Moose Jaw.

COMING ..

The car from British Columbia with fruit for Thos. Healey, is expected to arrive about the 25th or 26th instant.

Send Your Orders in at Once.

Call and see the goods and find out our prices, which are lower than those of any other house in town. Our prices are cash only.

.....Thos. Healey,
Headquarters for Confectionery.

MOOSE JAW MARKET.

Wheat No. 2	\$ 40
Oats	12
Potatoes (new)	50
Apples (green) per lb.	6
Onions, per lb.	5
Onions, per bushel	2 00
Cheese, per lb.	10
Bacon, "	10
Lard, "	12 1/2
Butter, "	12 1/2
Eggs, per doz	10

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE
Farm Property.

By virtue of a mortgage made by Robert H. Riddell to the British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. (Ltd.), pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, there will be offered for sale by public auction by O. W. F. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, 7th of September, 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: The south-west quarter of Section number Eighteen (18), in Township Seventeen (17), in Range Twenty-six (26) west of the Second Principal Meridian, in the District of Assiniboia, in the North-West Territories of Canada.

The property will be offered at an upset price to be named at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON,
Vendor's Advocate,
O. B. F. Fysh,
Auctioneer,
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

Dated 12th August, 1896. 69

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE
Farm Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Territories Land Act, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by O. B. Fysh, Esquire, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel in the Town of Moose Jaw, on Saturday, 25th day of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:

South-east quarter of Section 20, Township 18, Range 24, west of the Second Principal Meridian; and the south-west quarter of Section 4, Township 18, Range 24, west of the Second Principal Meridian.

There is a frame house and fifty acres of cultivated land on the south-east quarter of Section 20, Township 18, Range 24, west of the Second Principal Meridian; and a frame house, a stable and about eighty acres of cultivated land upon the south-west quarter Section 4, Township 18, Range 24, west of the Second Principal Meridian.

Terms: One third of purchase money at time of sale, the balance to remain at the option of the purchaser on a mortgage extending over five years, to be repaid in equal consecutive yearly payments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

HAMILTON & ROBSON,
Barristers,
Regina.

Or to WM. GRAYSON,
Barrister,
Moose Jaw.
Dated 5th August, 1896.

57

~ YOU ~

.. WILL SOON HEAR THE HONK ..

.....HONK OF THE.....

~ GOOSE ~

THE whirl whirl of the prairie chicken and the quack quack of the duck, and where shall you buy your shells? Why at MELLER's of course. He has the best loaded shells in the Territories. Depont's smokeless at \$2.25; Harvies' 800; loaded shells \$2.50 per 100. Give us a call at the old Crosby block, Main Street.

F. A. MELLER.

Guns repaired and for hire, etc.